ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY & 1846. Vol. 44, No. 9,-Entered at Pittsburg Post-Business Office--97 and 99 Fifth Avenue. News Rooms and Publishing House--75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

This paper having more than Double the circulation of any other in the State outside of Philadelphia, its advantages as an advertising medium will be apparent.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

RS.
20
one
20 0 per
15
25
rriers a
edition

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1889.

DELAYING THE INEVITABLE. Mr. Mills is like the President, in that he refuses to learn anything about the tariff from the returns of November. Yesterday the Texas member went to the trouble of discovering that the Republican tariff proposals do not amount to anything because their bill "originated in the Senate," which as the Senate put its plan in the shape of an amendment to a House bill, and not as an original bill of its own the point is not yet quite clear that Mr. Mills' objection is con-

It is not, however, any fear that the constitutionality of the Senate amendment would be questioned by the country which mover Chairman Mills. Opposition to the Republican way of reducing the surplus, and adhesion to the Democratic ideas of tariff reduction is the sole motive for centention. As the Republican policy is bound to be tried anyhow, for all practical purposes the present House might as well affirm the Senate measure as leave it to the succeeding House to do.

The tariff is rightly no more a partisan question than it is a local issue. It is a matter of business expediency, upon which the country has just passed in a most unmistakable manner; and what leading Democrats have to gain for their party by continuing to antagonize the verdict of November is in no degree clear.

WHAT FRANCE NEEDS.

Unless some man with strong right arm, stout heart and balanced brain, who will put his country above himself, her interests above his own, shall arise within her councils, France, the Republic, will fall before many more months have flown. Whether France will fall a victim to Boulanger's ambition or merely crumble into ruin amid the wars of partisans, is a question time that France's need for a patriot strong enough result. to be her savior has never been greater than it is to-day.

It is very hard to understand how the Floquet Ministry came so suddenly upon defeat yesterday. The assertion that M. Floquet himself expected to be beaten on the question of a revision of the constitution, and saw in such a defeat a safe way out of his embarrassment, must be taken with a grain of salt after the event. Probably M. Floquet was as much surprised as his opponents were, and that the latter did not ex pect a victory is plainly shown by their failure to follow it up.

It was hardly intended to fulfil such a purpose, but at present it seems as if the exposition at Paris might prove the salvation of the Republic till the summer at least is over. Every Frenchman wants to see the exposition succeed, and to effect this result a sort of armed truce between the enemies of the Republic and its friends may be tacitly agreed upon.

A QUESTION OF METHODS.

A band of pickpockets in Chicago is reported to have devoted its exclusive attention to relieving ladies returning from shopping of their purses. Commenting on this the Boston Globe remarks that Chicago ladies must be very different from Boston ladies, the latter seldom having any money in their purses when they return from shopping. Perhaps after all the difference may lie in the methods of the shopkeepers In Chicago, possibly, the storekeepers instead of cleaning out the customers' pockets in the conventional way, have organized the band of depredators in question to secure any stray driblets of cash which their salesmen have failed to extract. In such matters as these we shall always expect to see Chicago ahead of Boston, as regards originality and boldness of plan.

OVERDOING THEIR TASK.

If the investigation into the inner workings of the Home Rule party of Ireland were not already the most remarkable proceedings in modern political history, the quality of the evidence now brought torward to damn Parnell and his associates would certainly entitle the affair to that unique distinction.

Obviously, to any mind not completely occupied by prejudice, the proper proceed-ing from the first in regard to Parnell and his companions was to indict them, if the Government believed it had testimony to connect them with crime. That this was not feasible was clear from the failure of the Government to take that step. Who doubts that Balfour, who imprisons the Irish; members for venal offenses, would be glad enough to lay his hands on Parnell and his lieutenants for greater trangressions, and would have taken the risk of proceeding long ago, if there was a gleam of hope for success? But though trials and convictions of other persons for offenses have been plenty as black berries, and though the Tories have had the whole machinery of the Government at their disposal, they never found a pretext for calling Parnell into court as an inspirer or accomplice in crimes of violence.

Failing in this, they set up the Special Commission as a fishing inquiry with full power to go into details of everything done by everybody claiming to act as a member of the Home Rule party. Paid spies and informers were then plentifully introduced to couple in some way or another Parnell's name with plots and conspiracies. The slightest incident was not too little to serve as a basis for this business. The presence of men in meetings at which Parnell spoke: the fact of his giving his autograph to one fellow, or shaking hands upon introduction to another-anything was good enough to make him an accomplice as to dynamite, arson and assassination. Nothing could be worse than the logic of this poor pretense of proof, unless indeed it were the character of the witnesses by whom it was offered.

now. The chief accuser of Parnell, the man who furnished the letters, now denounces Labouchere also, claiming that the eminent English Liberal tried to bribe him with £1,000 into false testimony. There must be some point at which even the Tories will cease to credit such confessed rascals as have been their mainstay so far in these proceedings. We judge it is reached when these charges are made against a man of such note and reputation for integrity as Labouchere is. After a few more distinguished Englishmen are slandered by the suborned witnesses against the Home Rule party, all England will feel disposed to cry, "hold, enough."

THE REVOLT AGAINST BOODLE.

One of the questions of public interest, which is at present being discussed more or less by various State Legislatures, is that of reforming the ballot. That there is a growing popular sentiment against what is known as the boodle method in politics cannot be gainsaid. That the evil for which a remedy is sought is widespread none except the willfully blind or corrupt will deny. No section of the country is altogether free from its contaminating influences, while in some cities and towns, and even in whole States, it is charged, if not proven, that boodle is king, controlling apointments, appropriations, legislation and the administration of the laws.

There is a class of politicians who are not troubled by consciences, who look upon bribery, torged returns and stolen offices as excellent jokes, providing these practices succeed without bringing the originators is contrary to the Constitution. Inasmuch into unpleasant prominence. It is to this class, as well as to the bribe takers and bribe givers, that legislators should turn their attention, if they would frame laws that are to be effective. In other words, the punishment should be made to fit the crime, and there should be left no loophole through which the actual criminal can escape, while his ignorant hirelings pay the full penalty. In all States there are laws which make bribery a crime, punishable either by fine, imprisonment or distranchisement; but the infrequency with which convictions are made under these laws shows that they are either defective or else the officers charged with their enforcement are neglectful of their duties. In many cases both conditions probably exist. To deal with the subject successfully is exceedingly difficult, and the highest degree of legislative wisdom is necessary to frame laws that will be an improvement on those

now in force. But the evil exists and must be cured, or the degrading of the ballot, now confined chiefly to thickly populated districts, will become general. We do not believe that complete reform can be brought about by a change in the laws-legislative cure-alls are the hobbies of cranks and quacks; but something may be accomplished by intelligent effort in this direction, and vastly more by an awakened public conscience. That there is a revolt against political corruption and boodle polities in general is proven by the public interest aroused by the present discussion of the question in many parts of alone can answer. It is certain, however, the country. Let us hope that good may

COURTING MISS CANADA.

It is said that a nice little party of four hundred-there seems to be a spell about that number-of Canadian grandees has been invited to come across the border and see what sort of a place the United States is. Some generous gentlemen among us have, in fact, bade the whole Canadian parliament make a tour of the Middle, Southern and Eastern States at their expense. The party will invade the United States about May 1, in Pullman cars, armed with the latest brands of cigars and any amount of champagne. To expound the mysteries and point out the lions of our great cities, and to help get rid of the wine and cigars, members of the two houses of Congress will be in attendance.

Pittsburg has a personal interest in this Canadian tourist party, for this city is naturally included in the list of places to be visited. Her Chamber of Commerce and her manufacturers will be asked to exhibit Pittsburg's resources and exceptional gifts to our Northern neighbors. What the precise object of giving the Canadian legislators such a delightful junket is has not been yet explained. It is, however, supposed to have been conceived as a means whereby Canadians may be made to see how desirable it would be for them to ask Uncle Sam to take them to his bosom. It can hardly be that Canada is to be supplicated

to annex us. Perhaps the tour will give pleasure and rest to the Canadian legislators and our own fatigued Congressmen, but that depends in some measure upon the quality of the cigars and the quantity of the wine. That it is a dignified or useful action on the part of American citizens, and one to be indorsed by Congress, we take the liberty of doubting. The United States is pot so terribly anxious to acquire Canada and her easket of debts, after all. If the Canucks do not know or cannot see what a gain it would be to them-far greater than to usto have all the barriers commercial and political, between us removed, it is hardly likely that a free junket through the States will clear their brains and open their eyes. We can wait until they are ready to discuss the question; and in return would it not be well to allow them to wait in like manner?

SNUBS BADLY CLASSIFIED.

A gentleman vaguely described as an attache of one of the foreign legations has been telling a New York Sun reporter about the brainless youths he has met at receptions and balls in Gotham, and incidentally he remarks that "One can afford to be snubbed by a duke, but nobody will swallow an sinsult from a man who has not social position, wealth or wit to recommend

In this confession may be observed one of the essential differences between a republican and a man brought up amid the snobbish notions of monarchical court life. An American would resent a snub from a duke with as much heartiness, we may be sure, as he would the sneer of a snob in New York City. It reminds us of the story of the man who boasted that the King had spoken to him, and who, when asked to repeat the substance of this regal condescen sion, replied: "He told me to get out of his way!

A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.

For a long time the Japanese Govern ment has been sending to this country each year a number of its brightest young men to be educated. These students have been quick to conform to our ways, and many of them have given evidence of scholarship of a high order. It would be impossible to determine how far the study of our political institutions has been justrumental in bringing about the change in the form of government lately adopted in Japan; but that it has had its effect will scarcely be questioned. The Japanese, whatever erroneous notions But there is probably an end to the string | may be current to the contrary, are really a

people of quick intelligence, and far more progressive than most Asiatic nations Within the last 25 years they have advanced rapidly, modeling their civilization after that of Europe and America.

Now, after 25 centuries of nearly absolute monarchical rule, Japan has provided for a constitutional government, a parliament similar to that of Great Britain, and an extension of the right of suffrage to all men 25 years of age and over who pay a tax of not less than \$25 yer year. Moreover, the country has a postal system, public schools, an army and a navy, modeled after those of America. Its commerce with the rest of the world is growing rapidly, and railroads are being constructed which will surely aid in developing the internal resources of the empire. For a heathen nation this is not so

OIL is just moving up and also down enough to make the tender lamb sigh for the fields of his former fleecing. And the brokers sigh, too, because the lambs are neither so numerous nor so ingenuous as they were in the sweet long ago.

A COTEMPORARY suggests that a procession of the "original Harrison men" be made a feature of the inauguration day ceremonies. This might be interesting, but it wouldn't be fair. The original Harrison men are so numerous that if all of them should attempt to parade at once there would be no room for anybody else in the procession. They have had glory enough and ought to be willing to stand back and give the soldiers a chance.

A NEW YORK weekly called Lies will henceforth be known as To-day. As it is devoted to society news and club gossip principally the change will not be noticed by the readers. The lies of yesterday and to-day are very much alike. THE essential difference between Mr.

Mills and the late Mr. Christopher Columbus is chiefly to be found in the fact that the latter's discovery of America was a benefit to the world, while the gentleman from Texas discovered a mare's nest, which will not even besefit himself. Why does not Mills discover his proper vocation in

THE half-breed Indians in Bartlett county, Dakota, are evidently highly civilized. They are objecting very strongly to paying taxes, and use language to the Sheriff worthy of alien land owners in Allegheny county.

EDISON said in a recent interview that he believed the phonograph might be successfully used to sing babies to sleep. Undoubtedly he has brought the phonograph very near perfection, but we doubt whether he has yet made a machine that will wake up and sing every time a baby cries during the night.

IT is a pity that the Rev. Mr. Silence, of Chicago, who is said to be fraternizing with Socialists and Anarchists, does not adopt his own name for a motto and keep his opinions to himself.

BRADSTREET'S report, printed in this issue, shows the country's trade to be in a fairly prosperous and promising condition. The outlook for iron has not improved, but the healthy state of other markets may have some encouraging influence upon Pittsburg's great industry.

THERE is a very appropriate location assigned to the artificial ice works which a cotemporary tells us will be built here-in the near future.

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAVES told a reporter yesterday that the way the prohibition question impressed him was that yesterday might be considered a fine day. There are a great many people who would echo Mr. Hayes' bold views if they were asked to declare them.

A WHITE crow or a happy Mugwump are not harder to find in these days than a civil conductor on a cable car.

FROM all sides come reports that St. Valentine's Day was not honored last Thursday as it used to be. Various causes are assigned. It may be that fools are fewer; or that they have taken to marrying of late, or their foolishness has found some other outlet.

PERSONAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE Duke of Cumberland is exerting himself to bring about a reconciliation between Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the Emperor of

ONE of the squaws of the late Colorow, Chies of the Colorado Utes, is soon to visit General Harrison at Indianapolis. Her mission is to present the Indian side of the troubles on the

NINA VAN ZANDT, the Chicago Anarchis the is now in trouble over the vicious deeds of one of her three dogs, has an enormous number of pets. Dogs, cats, birds, mice, lizards and rabbits make up her menagerie. She devotes most of her time to caring for these animals. THE oldest member of the Pennsylvania Legislature is Representative John H. Rhey, of Cambria, who is in his seventy-first year. He held his present position 40 years age. The youngest member of the House is Representa-tive A. F. Sands, of Scranton, who is 27 years

M. JACQUES, who was beaten by General nger in the recent election in Paris, has been suffering from nervous prostration. He was very confident of victory, and his disappointment was overwhelming when he heard the result of the balloting. The fact that he was mobbed after the returns were in added to his depression, and a fever resulted from which he is slowly recovering.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT, the religious painter, is, despite his idealism, a seeker for actuality. To become better conversant with his subject he, a few years back, built a house and studio on the outskirts of Jerusalem. The Hill of Calvary can be seen from his studio windows. His history is a strange one, He was in his early years a clerk in an autieneer's office. As he sketched and drew all day long, he proved but an indifferent clerk.

ME. SPURGEON, telegraphing to his congregation from Mentone about his accident, suggested as a text of special applicability, Matthew v. 34, which reads: "Take therefore no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. ent unto the day is the evil thereof." But the telegraphists changed "sixth" for fifth chapter, and consequently the elect of the Tabernacle received the admonition, "Swear not at all," which, as Mr. Spurgeon said, is ": superfluity to say no more.

superfluity to say no more."

THE Emperor of Austria is a great worker. He enjoys excellent health, and nothing seems to fatigue nim. After a heavy night's work he will lie down on a sofa and sleep for a couple of hours, rising as refreshed physically and intellectually as if he had enjoyed a good night's rest. When obliged to travel he makes it a point to go the longest stages of his journey at night, and, seated at the table of his saloon carriage, with the window open at all seasons, he gets through his ordinary routine of work. He rarely puts his signature to any paper of importance without being made thoroughly acquainted with the subject it refers to.

Blaine's Buttosholes.

rom the Chicago News,]
Mr. Blaine was seen on the streets of Wash ington the other day with a rent in his over-coat. As the buttonholes were still intact everybody at the capital is wondering why the office-seekers are not attending more strictly to

THE TOPICAL TALKER

More Cable Car Incivility-Odd Pages From a Notebook of To-Day's Filling.

Is there any reason why the conductor of a cable car should not be as civil as any other like official in his dealings with the public?

Two serious complaints of gross incivility on the part of the cable car conductors have reached THE DISPATCH office. In one case a dapper young conductor, with a light mus-tache, was asked to stop the car-it was on the Citizens' traction line-at Penn avenue and Eleventh street. It was about 11 o'clock on Thursday night and the car was crowded with people going from the Bijon Theater. conductor heard the request, but before the people who wished to get out and reach the Union depot could make their way through the crowd in the alsle the conductor started the car. The gentleman of the party again asked

car. The gentleman of the party again asked the conductor to stop, and he replied: "I did stop once—you're too blamed slow."

On another car of the same line a few minutes later the conductor did not stop at Eleventh street as requested, and a lady was carried two blocks beyond, and missed her train at the Union depot. The conductor made as insoler tremark to her also. an insolent remark to her also.

I have the names and addresses of all the complainants in these cases, and the Citizens' Traction Company ought to attend to the matter at once. It would be well for the aggrieved parties to note the number of the car on which they have received ill treatment, for then the punishment of the offenders can easily be ef-OFTEN the questions asked by small children are the hardest of all to answer.

An East End correspondent of mine tells me that a small daughter of his named Amy was

taken by her grandmother to see the house her (Amy's) father lived in when he was a small boy When they came home Amy asked her father: "Papa, when you were a little boy, who was WHY is it most people hereabouts differ from the rest of the world in their pronunciation of the feminine name Ada? It is almost always

made Adda here, but in the East and in En-gland-not to mention the dictionaries-it is invariably pronounced as it is spelled, Ada, the first a being made to sound like the vowel in THE way of the rich man's son is made easy

from the first, but a school boy of this town tells me that one of the boys who attends the same rather fashionable school in Allegheny has a regular tariff of his own for smoothing out the difficulties of the ascent to knowledge. This youngster, who will some day be a millionaire, obtains the assistance of his school mates in all his tasks in exchange for what his well-lined pocketbook can procure. In summer time it is soda water to which he treats those who furnish him with translations and the like, in winter candy and other things dear to the urchin's soul.

How that small millionaire will weep when he comes to man's estate and finds what knowl-

edge is really worth!

THERE was a curious cloud phantom in the heavens last night. About 7 o'clock while the full moon flooded city and field with its wondrous light there slowly rose in the southwestern sky some long filmy fingers of white cloud. Venus shone brightly in this quarter of sky, though a halo hung about her.

The long fingers of white cloud, through which the pale wintry blue of the firmament beyond could plainly be seen, rose steadily till near the zenith. At this point they seemed to converge toward the horizon until they formed an exact image of a gigantic hand, spread open, with thumb and fingers in proper propor-

This strange semblance stayed intact for ten minutes or more. A few hundred years ago such a thing would have brought to the beholder prophetic warning of some stirring shift of fortune. Even at this late day the heart of man cannot but feel a touch of the ominous when the clouds above him take such graphic shapes.

SEVERAL SOCIAL EVENTS.

Pleasant Little Parties in a Number Homes on Friday. Among the pleasant social events incident to

Friday evening—a day of the week when so-ciety may be said, ordinarily, to be as much at rest as on Sunday—were those noted below: Progressive euchre parties were given by Mrs. Frank Torrens, of Torrens station, and by Mrs. J. Howard Speer, of Hazelwood. In each case a small company of guests passed a delightful evening.

Miss Smith ightful evening.
Miss Smith, of Ellsworth avenue, gave an "at home," at which many of her legion of The ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, gave a supper in the

DANCING DEMOCRATS.

The County Organization Enjoys Itself in Its Annual Recention.

The County Democracy gave a pleasant even-ing reception at Imperial Hall, new Grant street, last evening. A large number were present, including some of the best known politicians of the city.

About 250 couples were in the grand march, which was led by the members of the club. The Original Royals and McMichaels furnished the music for dancing.

CATHOLIC CHURCH NEWS.

Only Two Cardinals Receive Their Hats

Owing to Illness of the Rest. NEW YORK, February 15 .- The Catholic News, of this city, to-day received the following cablegram from Rome: Yesterday only two Cardinals received their hats, Dusmet and Macchi d'Annible being too sick to attend the ceremony. The precionation of the following Bishops took place: John S. Foley, to Detroit; John J. Hennessey, to Wichita; Thomas Hes-lin, to Natchez; T. J. Dowling was translated from Peterboro, Canada, to Hamilton, Can-ada, and the Dean of Connor was named for the latter Sec. e latter Sec. Bishop John J. Keane, Rector of the Ameri-

can Catholic University, was named to the Titular Sec of Ajasso, and in the Consistory Mgr. O'Connell, Rector of the American Col-lege in Rome, asked for and received the Pallium for Archbishop Janusen, of New Or-

SENATOR FOR A SHORT TIME. Sketch of the Gentleman Who Will Succeed

Chandler for a Few Months.

EXETER, N. H., February 15,—General Gil-man Marston has been tendered and accepted the appointment of United States Senator by the Legislature in June provides for the next six years' term. His political career began in 1845, when he was chosen to the legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional convention; in 1859 he was elected to Congress, serving two

years.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he was appointed Colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment and was promoted quickly to Brigadier General. In 1885 he was again elected to Congress. Since 1872 his services in the Legislature have been almost continuous, and he has been a leader on the Republican side.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Bishop McTyelre.

NASHVILLE, February 15.—Holland N. Me-Freire, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, dued this morning at 30 clock at his residence on the Vanderbilt University campus. Bishop McTyeire has been sick since last summer. He was taken with chronic maiarnal poison, which resulted in prostration of the nerve centers and digestive organs. Not long ago his centers and digestive orgaus. Not long ago his liver showed signs of disease; he was better for the last three days, but last night hemorrhage or the stomach set in, rapidly prostrating him. He was born in Barnwell county, South Carolina. July 25, 1824. He joined the church in 1837, at Cokesbury school, South Carolina. He began to preach in 1845, when he joined the Virginis conference. In May, 1856, the first general conference of the church South Was held in Petersburg, and McTylere was sent to Mobile. He was elected Hishop in 1895. It was owing to Hishop McTylere that Commodore Vanderbilt made the princely gifts of \$1,000,000 and William H. Vanderbilt 100,000 and Cornelius Vanderbilt \$30,000 to Vanderbilt University, of which Bishop McTylere was made President for life. The Gueral will probably be from Vanderbilt University Chape on Sunday, and the body will be interred on the university campus. The State Senate to-day slopped resolutions of sorrow at the death of Bishop McTylere. might

Lewis Barker. WASHINGTON, PA., February 15,—Lewis Bar-ker, one of the heaviest stockholders in the First National Bank of this place and for many years a director in that institution, died at his home to-

J. F. Hollingsworth. Special Telegram to the Dispatch.
Youngstown, February 15.—J. F. Hollis worth, aged 84 the oldest business man in Your jown, died suddenly this murning.

NOT INPALLIBLE.

Attorney-General Kirkpatrick Says the Supreme Court is Inconsistent.

ial Telegram to The Dispatch HARRISHURG, February 15 .- The biennial re port of Attorney General Kirkpatrick is ready for submission to the Legislature. It shows that in the years 1887 and 1888 the Auditor Gen-eral placed in his hands for collection 121 eral placed in his hands for collection 121 claims, involving an indebtedness to the State of \$306,305 42, of which he collected and paid into the State Treasury \$143,056 42. In addition to these claims, collections were made in the years indicated on other previously certified claims, aggregating \$162,625 64, making the total amounts recovered \$305,665 06 in 1887 and 1889. On these claims the Attorney General is entitled to 5 per cent commission, not exceeding \$7,000 a year, which netted him, in addition to his salary, \$14,000 for two years.

In deciding cases involving the taxation of gross receipts, the Attorney General intimates that the Supreme Court of the United States has been guilty of inconsistency, as he alleges that in a case decided in 1872 that tribunal held that the tax on gross receipts for transportation of goods or passengers from other States into or through Pennsylvania, or from Pennsylvania into other States, was not in conflict with the Enderal Constitution while state in the state of the production of the conflict with the Enderal Constitution while state in the state of the production of the pennsylvania of the production of the production

tion of goods or passengers from other States into or through Pennsylvania, or from Pennsylvania into other States, was not in conflict with the Federal Constitution, while since the Court has rendered decisions that taxation by States of gross receipts of transportation or telegraph companies, so far as they arise from inter-State business, is a regalation of commerce and prohibited by the National Constitution. In view of the failure of the Commonwealth to collect this tax the past few years, the accounting departments now confines the tax on gross receipts to business done within the State.

The largest amount collected was from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, charged with a tax on gross receipts of \$175, 990 35, of which \$100,000 was obtained on a compromise made by the Board of Accounts. The next in amount was the claim against ex-Treasurer Baily and his securities, amounting to \$70,000 80. This money has been deposited in a bank which suspended while it had the money on deposit. Other claims collected ran from \$1 63 to \$13,464 65, the latter having been paid by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Nearly 300 appeals were pending at the close of last year, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK'S GOSSIP BUDGET.

Manager Gulick's Honeymoon. LNEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS, 1 NEW YORK, February 15.—The evening World has the following: "Isn't this touching? There's a Pittsburg manager in this city surreptitiously honeymooning. It is R. M. Gulick, the success-ful proprietor of the Pittsburg Bijou. Hestole away from his managerial post last Saturday, after marrying a charming young Pittsburg

Regrets Her Hard-Heartedness. Jacob Walder, 25 years old, fell in love with a young woman of Union Hill, N. J., and asked her to marry him. She refused Last night she gave him a second and final refusal. Walder walked the streets all night, and early this norning bought a revolver. He locked himself in his room, wrote a note to the effect that he died for love, and then shot himself in the head. He isn't dead yet. The young woman whom he loves has been at his bedside all day and promises to marry him if he recover.

A Warning for Whisky Drinkers. Thomas Walters, 60 years old, called for whisky at the bar of a Broadway saloon late last night. As he reached for the bottle, he staggered back and then fell to the floor dead.

Just Aching to See the White Caps. Staten Island has been struck by the White Cap mania. The young men who sit on barrels in Clifton's corner grocery nightly, were warned yesterday to stay at home evenings or take 20 lashes each. The letters of warning contained bloodthirsty illustrations of skulls and crossbloodshifsty illustrations of the bones, pierced hearts and slit ears, and were signed "White Caps." This morning a second batch of letters arrived. Every young man who has received such a warning has bought a re-volver and invited the White Caps to ma-

New York's Oldest Voter Dead. Moses S. Bauer died of oid age yesterday. He was 101 years and 10 months edd. He was born at Schoffen, in the grandduchy of Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1856. Until recently, Mr. Bauer was bright and

well. He read the newspapers, walked several blocks every afternoon, and talked politics. He was the oldest voter in the city at the last

Louis Marx, 28 years old, now in Bellevue Hospital, excites a great deal of attention mong the physicians. He was rear ago, suffering from chronic lead poison year ago, suffering from chronic lead poison-ing. He did not improve under the regular treatment, and at present shows symptoms of catalepsy and hydrophobia. When a man with whiskers approaches him he goes into par-oxysms of rage and snaps like a dog.

QUICK WESTERN DIVORCES.

A New York Judge Thinks They Should Not be Recognized.

PERCHAN, THE EGRAN TO THE DISPATOR ! NEW YORK, February 15.-Cora DeHadley, a pretty brunette, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court in Brooklyn to-day, accused of bigamy, having, as alleged, married Gilbert M. Atwood with the knowledge that he had another wife living. The fact that Miss DeHadley had been married to Atwood on January I by the Rev. S. B. Halliday was not disputed, but the point was raised in her de-lense that she thought Atwood had obtained a quainted with Atwood two years ago, while they were fellow clerks in a Fulton street drygoods store, and of calls which she made on his wife at their house. She knew of the trouble between Atwood and his wife, which return with some papers, which he declared con-tained a judgment of divorce obtained in Colo-

She made no secret whatever of her marriage and was careful to have a notice inserted in the papers. She would not have thought of marrying Mr. Atwood if she thought bis first wife had any claim upon him. Justice Walsh severely commented on the failure of Miss DeHadley to consult Mrs. Atwood about a matter of so much importance to each. "Everyone," he said, "knew with what ease a divorce is procured in the West. A man jumps off a train, sees a lawyer, pays his fee and gets aboard again with his divorce papers in his pockets. Such divorces should not be recognized." He decided to hold the defendant to await the action of the grand jury, and she was released on furnishing \$500 bail. Atwood, who was out on bail, has been rearrested, having been surrendered by his bondsmen. She made no secret whatever of her marriage

The First Secretary of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, February 15 .- Mr. Norman J. Colman, the newly appointed Secretary of Agriculture, received his commission from the President this afternoon, and took the oath of office, which was administered by Mr. O. D. La-Dow, his private secretary.

A PACK OF CARDS.

You took up a spade. (This was quite long ago) And hope with firm will made all labor aglow With triumphs to come and fortunes well carned. The struggle was hard. You were quite unconeerned
As to who fell by the way in the ebb and the flo Of the river of life, always deep, never slow. Unwilling to pause, love and friendship you spurned.

You took up a club. You determined to fight, And always to crush, whether wrongful or right, All others against you, who tried to succeed in grasping the wealth and the power to lead. For this you have bartered all cise in your sight, Forgetting, ignoring, in the strength of your might

You took up a spade.

That Mammon and Heaven are never agreed. You took up a club.

You took up a diamond, for up to the sun You had climbed. The world at your feet, What mattered to you those behind in the race
All crippled, disabled—you laugh in their face
And triumphantly point to what you have done,
The obstacles vanquished, the webs you had spun For those who had dared to compete with your

pace. You took up a diamond. Now you take up a heart - 'tis the last of the carus. You have thought until now that love only retards

The real business of life - to get riches and rule
Over men. You have said you were not such a
fool To believe in affection, of which sing the bards And credulous persons. Now you want the re-

gards, Indeed, more, all her heart. Hardened and cruel, Turn down the heart. —Janet Cossar, in the Unicago News.

ANTI-MNEMONICS.

Is the Art of Forgetting More Valuable Than That of Remembering?-When it Would be Uneful-Worry Would be a Thing of the Past-Sufferers Might Pass Their Dismal Hours in Mirth and

Revelry.

From the London Globe, 1 That useful and indispensable machine, the memory, is noted for the difficulties which it sauses to those who try to manage it. It insists on having its own way as to what it will forget or remember, and there is no knowing at what moment a freak may not seize it, and at what moment a freak may not seize it, and make it incurably obstinate. In view of this, certain sangulue and enthusiastic persons are forever trying to invent artificial ways of remembering things. There is an art of memory which has its professors and its students, though whether it confers degrees, and how far it has yet fallen into the vice of examinations, are matters on which the public has no certain information.

formation.

But why, we may reasonably ask, do the professors who offer to teach us to remember (on payment of a reasonable fee) never turn their attention to what would be an equally useful object—the art of forgetting? Many people would be glad to pay a large sum to be able to forget things at will. To remember the dates of the kings of England—it is this sort of things to which the professors of memory help us—is a chaste and noble pleasure, and the pedigrees in the Bible, recited by aid of a memoria technica, may afford refreshment in the intervals of business. But what, after all, are these intellectual enjoyments compared with the delight of forgetting what you do not wish to remember? It is quite true that ordinary forgetfulness often involves great inconveniences. But the professors of memory do not greatly help us to get over these. They do not assist us when we have forgotten the name of a person whom we are introducing or the number of the house at which we are going to call. They cannot remind the nervous customer of his own initials, or bring back to the tipsy wayfarer the recollection of his address. Indeed, many of these things may be managed by the simple expedient of writing them down; and even the humble assistance of the knotted pocket-hankerchief may in small matters supersede the lectures of the professor. ormation.

But why, we may reasonably ask, do the pro-

How Hard it is to Forget. But the art of forgetting is far more difficult, and worthier of the attention of science. To make a list of things to be forgotten, or append to them in your drary a mark to that effect, is of little more value than the rival process of not putting them down at all. Neither of these not putting them down at all. Neither of these is found to insure forgetfulness. And though cudgeling the memory often has the same effect as cudgeling that serviceable animal so largely employed by costermongers, and makes it stop altogether, it cannot be used, in a reverse process, to make it forget at will. It would, therefore, be valuable if some ingenious person could hit upon an antimemoria technica and enable the human mind to get rid, with a little ordinary care, of its disagreeable recollections.

This might well seem impossible, if it were This might well seem impossible, if it were not for facts constantly occurring in every one's experience. Far from this art being impracticable, there appear to be persons who have socretly mastered it and are constantly using it. The art of forgetting already exists, but those who practice it conceal its rules, and do not allow the public to benefit by them. Though perhaps we cannot expect them to reveal the mystery, it is an encouragement to the investigator to know that such there is. If there were not, how can we account for the regularity and precision with which some persons forget things obviously not agreeable to them? It is simply unscientific to put this down to chance; it is far better to give them credit for the skill which they undoubtedly display.

Anti-Mnemonics Applied to Bills. Watch one of these artists in contact with that unostentations, but yet somehow not that unostentations, but yet somehow not altogether welcome little composition which occasionally crops up in the letter-box, and is familiarly called a bill. Everything may seem to be against his success, and yet a skilled practitioner may do wonders even with a rather memorable bill. Memory depends a good deal on vivid impressions; and to see a distasteful envelope lurking amid the innocent and pleasing objects of the breakfast table, is a likely way to gain a vivid impression of the envelope. The apparition is hardly less striking when the enemy enters abruptly on a salver, after a The apparition is hardly less striking when the enemy enters abruptly on a salver, after a rather irritable ring of the street bell, or when it is poked into the hand out of doors by an insunating person in shabby clothes. But the true artist can overcome all these obstacles. In spite of them all, he can, by the marvelous control of memory which he possesses, succeed in entirely forgetting that bill. If he is a genius, and has complete self-confidence, he may even, in spite of the awful risk of receiving too deep an impression from the process, give the envelope and its contents the personal care and attention of tearing them up into small hits over the fire. contents the personal care and attention of tearing them up into small bits over the fire, and so bestowing upon them the final honors of cremation, and yet come out so triumphantly successful as to completely forget the circum-stance. Tradesmen, who may venture to refer again to this person in regard to their so highly honored communications, get the authority of his own word for the fact that every trace of it has been obliterated from his memory. This is surely a very important in-stance in favor of the possibility of an art of forgetting.

The Masterly Skill of Some People.

There are other examples of this practice, not affecting public business, which are equally encouraging. Promises and engagements of a private nature, which become onerous to the person who has made them, are often found to have been forgotten, when those who have forgotten them are when those who have forgotten them are persons otherwise of good memory and business-like habits. Something of the same sort brings on the fate to which berrowed books are notoriously liable. Statements, again, indicating a point of view from which the speaker has subsequently departed, are found to be forgotten with unfailing accuracy by the memory. Science cannot afford to pass over these things. At the bottom of them all lies the unmistakable quality of masterly skill. Such persons can never, perhaps, be got to formulate and publish the methods by which such training and control of the recording faculties of the mind have been laboriously attained. But their results are an adequate ground for science to advance from, in the construction of an art of forgetting.

Your Trouble.

The value of this is so obvious to the least refaction, that it is perhaps scarcely necessary to enlarge upon it. Business people, from Job downward, have been recommended by philo-sophical friends, when complaining of the reverses which keep their thoughts employed and themselves awake on the pillow, to take and themselves awake on the pillow, to take courage, and forget their trouble. But Job, and the succeeding very long family of sufferers, have, in the absence of an art of forgetting, invariably found this an impossible task. What a triumph on the appearance of the worry, to confront it at once with the resources of the art, and utterly suppress it. If this succeeded, sufferers might go on to further victories. Shakespeare remarks that no philosopher could ever hear the too hach patients. Modern science would go on to further victories. Shakespeare remarks that no philosopher could ever bear the toothache patiently. Modern science would improve on philosophy if it could teach us to forget toothache. Aided by the professor of anti-innemonics, the sufferer might pass the dismal hours of that disease in mirth and revelry. All doctors, indeed, might get accustomed to find their patients sitting in easy chairs, convulsed with laughter over works of wit and humor, with a memorandum jotted down in readiness for the medical arrival, reminding the sufferer that he was the victim of toothache, gout, angina pectoris, and so on toothache, gout, angina pectoris, and so on-ailments which (for convenience and ease) he had decided to forget until the doctor should

Baseball in the Eternal City. From the New York World. 1

On Sunday, February 24, the wandering knights of the American Baseball diamond are to play a game in the Eternal City. O Rome, Rome! if you are not made to how! at that time the testimony of the past does you grave injustice. Not since the walls of the Coliseum echoed the cries of an excited populace enjoying the contests of men and animals has the city of the Cæsars had so lively a time in pros city of the Casars had so lively a time in pros-pect. Would that we could all see the face of the noblest Roman of 'em all as he first be-gins to comprehend the beauties of curved pitching, base-stealing and foul catches,

A Good Man to Have About.

From the New York World.] An undertaker occupies a seat in the Penn sylvania Senate. He has a very grave manner and he is fond of seeing that bills are buried with due solemnity. It is too bad that there Legislature. There are a great many meas and dispatch.

Why Go From Home to Dig? From the New York World.)

Near Meriden, Conn., the remains of a fossil Near merion, count, the remains of a result tree of a genus said by Herodotus to have become extinct several hundred years before the Christian era have been found. And yet our scientists set out every little while to make excavations at Babylon or Timbuctoo or some other remote spot. A listle digging here at home might win a rich reward.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Last year 20,000 persimmon trees were exported from Japan to the United States. -Men at work on the Eiffel tower in Paris begin at 6 A. M., and have sunlight long before it reaches the city.

-An orange grower at Lake Coma, Fla., exhibits a navel orange that weighs 25 ounce and says there are several more of the say

—John C. Ropes, the lecturer of Cambridge, possesses the finest portrait of Napoleon now in existence. It represents the Emperor at the battle of Arcola.

-A giant ice making machine was ship ped Friday from Cincinnati to Denver, Col. It weighed about 300,000 pounds, and 13 cars were required to carry it. It cost \$36,000. -A shrewd citizen of Montezuma, Ga.,

wapped horses ten times in one day and made

\$125, and galloped home that night possessor of the same horse to impart the news to his family. -The richest man in Berlin rejoices in an annual income of 2,750,000 marks (\$1,190,000). There are, beside this Crossus, 162 millionalres in thalers (at 3 marks) and 926 millionaires in marks.

-Fernandina, Fla., was visited by good freeze Wednesday night, loicies fully an inch in length forming in the most exposed places. Thursday night the weather was still cold, covering housetops, trees and ground with a snow-white frost.

-A lady residing in Elberton has a pet hen that laid 29 eggs during the month of Janu ary. She has kept a strict count of the eggs, and is sure that they were all laid by one hen, She confidently expects to get as large or larger number of eggs during this month. -The rats have become so numerous and

schievous at the residence of W. B. Mitchell, of Americus, Ga., that they go into the bureau drawers, get the money that is stored away in them and carry it off. It is known that they have carried away several silver quarters. -Old Boxem Brown, of New Mexico, is a coffin peddler. He travels with a big wagon, team of mules and about 20 assorted coffins.

He says he knows 100 men who already have their collins in their houses. Boxem well knows the tendency of the frontier West to die with its boots on. -Rev. Robert Collier has presented Cornell College with an old factory bell which has

an interesting history. It was the bell that rang him to work every morning in his young days and fixed the time the day's toil was over. The bell will be used at Cornell for summoning the students to their classes. -A 14-year-old girl who lives in Highland, a town near Harrisburg, was converted lately at a religious revival. Soon afterward she fell into a trance, and much of the time

since she has been in that state. The trances last from five minutes to half an hour, and don't leave her in the least exhausted. -The apple market has some queer phases up in Maine this winter. Recently a man started from Kent's Hill with a load of dried apples to sell. At Mt. Vernon he was offered 5 cents a pound; several miles further along he could have got 4 cents, but when he reached Augusta nobody would give him over 3 cents. The apples went back.

-A remarkably cool-headed man is James Purless, of Sacramento, Cal, Last week, by the breaking of scaffolding around a building he was tearing down, he was thrown into the celhar. Several of his bones were broken and pro-truded from the flesh, but notwithstanding he continued smoking, and quietly directed the men in their work of clearing away the rubbish which held him a prisoner. -The Mexicans have a queer way of bury-

ing the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped it century plant matting and placed in a coffin, rented for about 25 cents. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go in a trot to the grave, where the hody is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy class use the street cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on fact.

generally been supposed that the highest fall of water used for industrial purposes was the one ntilized for generating electric power at the Nevada mines, in the United States, which has Nevada mines, in the United States, which has a fall of about 300 meters; but it appears that water power is employed near Greenole, with a fall of 500 meters, which serves to drive a turbine developing 1,500 horse power. The diameter of the turbine is three meters, and the Bregnet firm had to construct a manometer for indicating a pressure of 50 atmospheres—that is, to say, over 735 pounds to the square inch.

-Delegate Carey, of Wyoming Territory, that a herd of native American buffalo have es caped the advancing march of civilization and are roaming the wilds of Wyoming. It has are roaming the wilds of Wyoming. It has been generally believed that the buffalo in their free state had practically become extinct except in the Yellowstone Park, where the National Government has taken steps for their preservation; but this seems to have been an error. The herd numbers 25 finely developed animals—four bulls and 22 cows. At Mr., Carey's request the Indian Bureau has issued orders which, it is hoped, will save the animals.

-Captain James Meredith, of Clearwater, Fla., came near losing his life at DeSoto a fee nights since, under circumstances the like of which has perhaps never been recorded. He was shot for a jack-'o-lantern. The other night, just after dark, Captain Meredith fixed a hunting lantern on his head and came ashore to shoot raccoons, alligators, or any such game as he might find along the beach. His light was seen from a nearby house, and was construed to be something unaccountable, no one being able to account for the peculiar light, which would be suddenly very brilliant and then as suddenly gone, the result of Meredith turning his head in different directions. One of the occupants determined to capture that jack-'o-lantern, set out with a 32-caliber revolver. He hastened along the beach in the direction it occupants netermines to capture that hose-olantern, set out with a El-caliber revolver. He
hastened along the beach in the direction it
had been last seen, hoping to be in its neighborhood when it should again show itself. It
appears that Mercelith had seen him coming,
but he didn't see him. When he walked up
within about 15 feet, Mercelith turned his face
toward him, when the lantern startled him by
blazing in his eyes. He had seen nothing,
and this sudden flash so excited him, that before Mercelith had time to speak Harn fired at
the ghost. The ball entered the cheek an inch
or so below the eye, and now his buried about
three inches deep in Mercelith's head. A doctor was sent for, but could not get the builet,
but the patient is on the road to a rapid recovery. Of course, great regret is felt over the
affair, but Mercelith appears to be the most
cheerful and least concerned.

MEANT TO BE FUNNY.

Feeling His Way .- Hennepekke (who has rung the bell of nisown house) - Is my mother in-law in or out, Bridget?

A Desperate Extremity .- "What the

deuce makes Oldbore continually talk to him-

'Can't get anyone else to listen to him, I sup-At the Club.-Bylk-Funny what queen dreams a fellow has, isn't it? Sukker-Why, have you dreamt that you paid

ne what you owed me?"

Bylk-No, dreamt you lent me more. A Searching Investigation.—Snypes— Seems to me these advanced school doctors carry things a little too far, don't you know. Pypes-Why so, dear boy? Snypes-Why, there's Doctor Jones, now. He

made me swallow a glass eye yesterday, to see what the matter was with my liver. Young but Gifted .- Lie I. Time 11 A. M. Mother-Now mind, Johnnie, there's a ghost in that dark closet guarding the jam! Johnnie trembles violently and commences to

Lie II. Time 2 P. M.

Johnnie—Ob, mamma! The ghost has eaten half of the jam! How He Won Them .- On the rolling

prairies. A band of cowboys have captured a loracthief. Cowboys (in gleeful chorus)—We've got you ow, you villain, and you are going to swing. They prepare the rope and select a conveni

The Villain—Hold on, boys. I'll bet you the drinks you don't stretch my neck. Cowboys—Oh! won't we, just? They pinion his arms, The Villain—I can put you up to some valuable

They tie his feet together. The Villain-I know where \$60,000 in gold ; They adjust the noose to his neck. The Villain-I can put you on to a new silv

Chorns of voices (excitedly)-Hold on! Let his own! He is let down, released and pardoned.

BY INTUITION. Little baby cannot tell

Little baby causes when he's well;
When he's sisk or when he's well;
But he knows when paps sleeps,
For then's the time he starts to yell.
C. S. C.